17/4/2023

"The Conjunction"

→ A Conjunction is word that simply joints together two or more word or sentence.

Ex → Ram and Mohan are honest

Sohan has failed but mohan has passed

→ Work hard lest you should fail.

→ He is poor yet he is happy

→ You will earn money if you go to city

→ He is rich but he is not satisfied

- She was found copying therefore she was restricted

In above sentences the conjunctions → "and, but, lest, yet, if, but and therefore" two sentences together. So these words are conjunctions.

→ Types of Conjunctions :-

→ Mainly, Conjunction is of two types.

1. Co-ordinating Conjunction

(a) ~~Cummulativ~~ Cumulative Conjunction or Copulative Conjun

(b) Adversative Conjunction (c) Alternative or disjunctive Conjun Conjunction

~~(d)~~ ~~(d)~~ ~~Edat~~ Illative Conjunction

~~(8)~~ Sub-Ordinating Conjunction
~~(i)~~

⇒ "Co-ordinating Conjunction"

⇒ A Conjunction that joints two independent clause of equal rank or Order is Called co-ordinating Conjunction.

Ex The Sun rose, The darkness disappeared.
= The Sun rose and the darkness disappeared
co-ordinating Conjunction.

(2) Ram Came here. he gave me a letter. (same rank or Order)
~~past ind~~ past ind. past inde
= Ram Came here and gave me a letter.

(3) He is poor he is honest.

⇒ He is poor but he is honest.

⇒ The first two Sentences. – "The Sun rose" and "the darkness disapp. Express their full Sense Separately. and these Sentence are independent of each other absolutely. that is to Say they are of equal rank ~~and~~ or Order and do not depend on each other. for the ~~fullfill~~ fulfilment of Sense.
All these two Sentence are Connected with the help of the Conjunction "and" as a result a larger Sentence – "The sun rose and the darkness disappeared" has been formed.

Sometimes relative Pronoun, relative adverb. and Preposition too

Performed the function of Conjunction. but they Can never be regarded as pure Conjunction.

A Conjunction only Connects or joints two words of Sentences together but they Can never be used to qualify any type of part of Speech.

Ex →

Sub-ordinate adj Conjunction

(i) This is the building that my father built for me.

(ii) This is the place where Kalinga war took place.

iii, She sat beside her husband.

(iv) The Student stood in front of the headmaster.

iv, four and four makes eight.

⇒ In the Sentences no-1 the relative pronoun that qualifies the noun ~~my father~~ the building and joints two parts of a Sentence.

⇒ in the Sentence no-2 the relative adverb where joints two parts of a Sentence and qualifies the verb 'was' and the noun 'The place'

⇒ In the Sentence no (iii) the Preposition "beside and in front of" govern ~~the~~ the noun her husband and the headmaster respectivell.

⇒ In the Sentence no-iv the Conjunction "and" only joints two words it does nothing except nothing.

Co-Ordinating Conjunction

i. Cumulative or Copulative Conjunction

⇒ It is a such type of Conjunction that is helpful too Connects one Statement or fact to another. that is to say it assures the relation b/w two statement and fact.

• Cumulative Conjunctions have been given below:

→ and, both ---- and, also, too, as well as, no less than, well, now, not only ---- but also, etc

Eg ⇒ She gave me a pen made of silver and I gave her a book based on previous births of Buddha

– Shyam and his friends were both punished and fined
श्याम और उसके दोस्त दोनों को सजा और जुर्माना लगाया गया

→ The Captain as well as his players was awarded with prizes.

Sohan is out of School and his friend also

He ~~knew~~ no less than you guilty

(ii) Adversative Conjunction

(विरोधाभास)

⇒ The Conjunction which expresses opposition or contrasts between two statements are known as adversative conjunction.

Adversative Conjunction are mentioned below.

⇒ But, still, yet, never-theless, Moreover, whereas (जबकि) while, only, on the Contrary, etc

Eg ⇒ He Come to harm me but I gave him ~~Shelter~~ Shelter and protection in my house.

(ii) She is wealthy yet/still she is not Contented
फिर भी

iii He tried to do his best never the less (फिर भी)
he got plucked in the hard exam

(iv) He will get through in his mission however hard may you labour. (कितना भी)

v, Wise man love truth whereas/while fools shun it
जहाँ...वहीं त्यागना

vi, He was all right only he was ~~faty~~ fatigue
वह बिल्कुल रूप से ठीक था मात्र थका हुआ था

III) Alternative or disjunctive Conjunction

⇒ These are the conjunctions which are used for the selection done between two or more options or statements i.e. they express a choice between two alternatives.

⇒ Alternative Conjunctions are given below :⇒

Either ---- or, Neither ---- nor, else, otherwise, or, lest etc.

Ex ⇒ He is either a cheat or a liar.

⇒ Either Ram or Shyam has been found copying in the exa.

She neither studies nor plays at her house.

→ Do Confess your guilt before the Chief Justice otherwise / else (or) you will be ~~hall~~ hanged till death.
(अन्यथा / नहीं तो)

⇒ Run fast or you will miss the train.

⇒ Hold it tightly lest you should fall down.

iv) **Illative Conjunction** (अनुमान) ⇒ It is that type of Conjunction which is used to in the Sense of inferring (निष्कर्ष / अनुमान) from one Statement to another it Expresses and inference

Illative Conjunction are mentioned below ⇒
Therefore, So, for, then, So then etc
(ताकि, कि, इसलिए).

Eg ⇒ He is diligent therefore he will Succeed in board exam.

He Came back tired for he Continued to ward.
(क्योंकि)

She Could not take part in the Conference ~~held in~~ held in the town hall. for she ~~walls ill~~ was ill.

- It is time to go so then / then let's start.

⇒ **Correlative Conjunction**

⇒ The Conjunction which are always used in the form of pair to Connect Statement are known as Correlative Conjunction.

• They are ~~inseprable~~ Inseparable etc.

(#) The Correlative Conjunction are placed just before Correlated words of Same kind (N-N) ~~N-P/V~~ (x)

Noun – Noun
Pro – Pro
Noun and Pro (x)

⇒ Correlative Conjunction are given below.

Ex⇒ i) Not only ---- but also, (ii) Either ---- or
(iii) Neither ---- nor (iv) both ---- and
(v) Though ---- yet (vi) whether ---- or etc

Ex⇒ (i) Not only ram (N) but also his friends (N) was punished.
He plays not only cricket (N) but also football and volleyball (N)

She is neither beautiful (adj) nor intelligent (adj).

He was both beaten (V) and fined (V).
– Either he (P) or his brother (P) is guilty

Though he is rich yet he is not contented

I do not care whether you like it or not.
चाहे तुम इसे पसंद करो चाहे मत करो

⇒ Compound Conjunction ⇒

⇒ Sometimes, Compound expression are used as Conjunction to join statement which are known as Compound Conjunction

Some of them are mentioned below

→ in order that, in order to, even if (चाहे / भले ही), on condition that
So that, Provided that, as soon as, as well as
as though, etc

eg ⇒ He takes in the morning in order that he may keep himself fit and fine.

The Judge will forgive on condition that you confess your guilt.

I will say nothing even if he abuses me.
He worked hard so that he might stand first in his class.

He will agree to your proposal provided (बशर्ते कि) that you compensate the loss you have done

It began to rain as soon as I came out my chamber.

Ram as well as his father was arrested

He ordered me as if (मानो) he were my master.

⇒ Sub - ordinating Conjunction :-

A Sub-ordinating Conjunction joints a ~~clase~~ clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning that is to say such words that are used to join clauses or different rank or order.

(A) Sub-ordinating adverb clause ⇒ dependent clause.

Sn ⇒ a. I feed my dog well because it protects my house.
b. He will succeed if he works hard.
c. The peon rang the bell after I had got to school

⇒ The sentences mentioned above contain two parts

A (i) I feed my dog well.
(ii) because it protects my house

B, (i) He will succeed
(ii) if he works hard.

C, (i) The peon rang the bell.
(ii) after I had got to school.

In above sentences first parts express their sense thoroughly but the second part are not able to complete their sense out ~~and out~~. i.e, all the second part have to depend on first part for the fulfillment of their sense that is why second part will be called dependent or subordinate clause

In above sentence sentence because, if and after, that are called sub-ordinating conjunction join these two parts of sentences.

Sub-ordinating conjunction join noun clause, adj clause and adverb clause to main clauses which are the types of sub-ordinate clause.

⇒ Sub ordinating noun / adj / adverb clause.

in adverb clause Sub - ordinating Conjunction expressed following facts :→

Date / /
Page :

(i) Time:

⇒ Time indicating Conjunctions Such as - before, after, as long as, while, Since, till, until, as Soon as, when, etc are used to join Sub-ordinate clause which is called adverb clause (Sub-ordinate adverb Clause)

Ex ⇒ The train had left for delhi before I got to Station. (Sub ordinate adv clause)

(ii) ⇒ Take off your Shees outside before you entered the class.

(iii) The Peon will ring before I go to school.

⇒ I Came out of house after it had rained.

write to me Soon after you reach there.

I Shall Start my work after he reaches home.

The teacher entered the class while children were making noises in the Class.

She was weeping bitterly while she was reading his father letter.

children were making anoise while the teacher entered the clas

Always keep to the left while moving on the road (you are moving on the raoad.)

Ten days have passed Since he Came back from City.

→ He will stand first when he laboured hard.
It began to rain when he came out of his chamber

All student had slept when I got to hostel.

Do give him his remuneration ~~till he come~~
when he will complete his work

→ wash you clothes till she writes her father a letter in English.

→ Ramu completed his work till the owner ~~comes~~ came back to house.

– Examinees had thrown unfair means of copy when the controler of examination entered the examination hall.

You will not succeed until you labour hard.

Don't give him his wages until he will complete the work of watering the flowers.

→ Children did not stop making noise until the teacher showed them his stick

– People present there began to clap as he stood to deliver speech.

→ Catch him by hand as he will come out of my class.

→ I will go to city as he arrives here.

→ The train had left for Delhi as I got to station.

→ Make tea for them as long as she will complete her home work.

→ He will write an application to the headmaster as long as I bring pen and papper from the market.

→ He finished his speach as long as the minister came to the meeting.

→ Give him my letter as soon as he will come out of his office

I will entered the compartment as soon as the train arrives here.

The train had left for Patna as soon as I got to the station

No sooner did the police get the spot than robbers ran away from there.

Hardly give did he steped out of the office when some extremist fell on him.

Scarcely did the watchman ~~closed~~ close his eyes when some robbers broke into the house.

ii) Purpose indicating

→ Purpose indicating conjunctions such as → that, lest, so that, in order to, so as to, and in order that are used to join sub-ordinate clause which is known as sub-ordinate adverb clause

Ex → Walk slowly lest you should fall down.
He worked hard lest he should get plucked in the board exam.

→ He went to city that he might earn lot of money.

→ He labours hard that he may succeed.

The government wanted to increase the purchasing power of the poor farmer so that they become self-sufficient in the field of farming.

→ They both want to earn money so as to they may buy some books of good authors.

→ He works hard in order that he may

He sent his younger brother in order that he might get higher studies.

→ He took that medicine in order to he might recover soon.

→ He goes for a work every day in order to he may remain hale and hearty.

⇒ (III) Result indicating Conjunction (removal of 'too')

वह इतना कठिन परिश्रम किया कि बिमार पड़ गया

⇒ He laboured so hard that he fell ill.

He ran so fast that he couldn't be followed.

I was so tired that I couldn't not move.

He was so dull that he couldn't be a good runner

Date
Page

iv) Condition indicating

⇒ Condition indicating Conjunction such as – if, unless, Provided, Provided that, as if, on Condition that etc are also used to Connect Subordinate Clause that is Called Sub-ordinate adverb Clause.

⇒ You will pass the Examination if you labour hard.
He will fail unless he labours hard.
He looks as if he is weary (थका हुआ).
I Can forgive you on Condition that you will not Commit Crime again.
She will forgive you Provided that you Confess your guilt.

v) Place indicating Conjunction.

Place indicating Conjunction. Such as – where, whence, wither whither. etc are also used to Join Subordinate Clause which is Known as Subordinate adverb Clause.

Ex ⇒ Build your house where you like.
We do not whence he has brought his Car.
They will not be Prepared to live whither ~~rovers~~ robbers dwell. (रहना)

Date: / /
Page:

(vi) Concession or Contrast

Ex ⇒ Though, although and However are Concession or Contrast indicating Conjunction which are used to join Subordinate clause to main clause.

Ex ⇒ I help the poor though I was pauper (निर्धन)
He is honest although he is poor.
However hard may he labour he will not pass the exam

(vii) Comparison indicating Conjunction

Such as Than, as, no less than, as much as are also used to join Sub-ordinate clause to main clause that is called Sub-ordinate adverb clause.

Ex ⇒ You can run faster than he.
He can earn money as much as you can.
He no less than you is guilty.

Correct use of some Conjunctions

(1) Unless ⇒

Ex: unless means "if not"
The negation adverb can never be used in the clause which start with 'unless'.

Ex ⇒ He will be punished unless he pay fine
or He will be punished if he does not pay fine.

Unless you work hard you will succeed.
or If you do not work hard you will succeed

Note ⇒ Adverb Clauses of Condition → Sub-ordinating Conjunction start with "if whether and unless."

(ii) If

⇒ The clause started with "if" is known as adverb clause in subordinate clause. It is used in the sense of denoting adverb clause of condition.

Ex ⇒ You will get success if you labour hard.

If you work hard you will succeed.

If it rains tomorrow, I shall not come.
If I like it I will buy it.
Come if you wish to

(i) in above sentences the clauses that are started with "if" are sub-ordinate adverb clauses of condition.

(#) They have been to show circumstances

(ii) Some ways of making sentence with "if" have been mentioned below.

(a) Generally, in "if clause" "will and shall" are not used for future tense on the contrary present tense is used in lieu (बदले में) of it.

Eg ⇒ If I have money, I will buy a novel.

(b) 'Will' can be used in "if clause" in the sense of willingness (इच्छा).

Eg ⇒ if you will come to me I will help you by books

(c) When we mentioned about unreal events and situation special tense as past tense. Which denote imaginary present or future tense in if clause is used with if.

Eg ⇒ If I had enough money. I would ~~buy~~ bought buy a car.

If I had a car.. the things would be fine

(D) in "if clause" would is used in the sense of request to denote willingness (इच्छा)

Eg ⇒ I should be greatful to you if you would reply to my letter soon.

यदि आप मेरे पत्र का जवाब जल्द देंगे तो मैं आपका आभारी रहूंगा

(E) Particularly in formal style '~~when~~' were that is in subjunctive mood is used in place of was after if or 'if clause'

Eg ⇒ if I were you I would admit his gift.

(P) 'If' is used in the sense of even, though, that whether, whenever, wherever.

Ex ⇒ If I am poor yet I am honest.
(Even/though I am poor yet I am honest).
(भले कि) (यद्यपि).

I asked him if he would help me
Whether
(I asked him whether he would help me)

If I feel any doubt I will enquire
whenever/wherever

(iii) When

⇒ 'When' is both time and condition indicating conjunction and also known as Sub-ordinating clause of time and condition

Ex ⇒ (i) We will stand up when the teacher enters the class.
(ii) He will get ready to do that work when he feels himself fit and fine.

He got to the station when ~~he~~ the train had set out of Delhi

The mice will play when the cat is away.

He may go to house when he has completed his work

All the Clause Started with time indication Conjunction 'when' are Sub-ordinate adverb Clause

The Clauses that are Started with time indicating Conjunction Such as when, whenever, while after, before, Since, as etc are Sub-ordinate advb clause of time.

In the Sense of future tense present tense is used as Subordinate adverb clause after the Conjunction 'when'

Ex ⇒ I Shall Start when I am ready.

Ex. In Reported Speech the future tense can be after the Conjunction 'when'

Ex ⇒ I wonder when he will be back from office

(IV) Untill

Ex ⇒ Untill is also Categorized into Sub-ordinating Conjunction of time and Condition.
It is is used in negative Sense
that is why clause in affirmative Sense.

Ex ⇒ → Don't Come out of classroom untill the Peon ring the bell

→ Don't Step out of the house untill the tempest Stops

→ I Shall not forget him and his friend untill die.

Let's start to solve hard questions until the teacher comes into the classroom.

→ All the sentences mentioned after time indicating conjunction until are subordinatory adverb clause.

→ In general way will/shall (future) or would (conditional) is not used after conjunction of time such as. after, before, till, until, when, as long as, as, since when, ever etc but present or past tense is used after them.

Ex → - I shall come to help as soon as I know.
- She would make tea for you when you come home.

Note ⇒ "Will or Would" can be used in indirect questions
as noun

I ~~want~~ would like to know when she will be back.
You did not tell Mohan when I would be reaching.

(V) Before

→ Before is also a time indicating conjunction that is used at the begining of ~~a~~ sub-ordinate adverb in a complex sentence.

Ex ⇒ He cannot go out before he finishesh his work
Do it ~~befor~~ before you forget
Look before you leap.
Please send me four hundred rupees before you start for city

All the Sentences mentioned above are Sub-ordinate adverb Clause Of time.

Present tense is used after the ~~Sentence~~ Conjunction before in future meaning.

Ex take off your Shoes before you enter the table.

Present Perfect tense Past Perfect tense and Participle Clause are used with the Conjunction "Before"

(यह प्रयोगानुसार Sentence [illegible] रहता है)

Ex ⇒ He has never seen such a sight before
~~We are~~ I am sure we have met before
I had met him ~~met him~~ once before.
Press the Cloth before changing here.

Before will be used in a Sentence when Point of reference is not Present that is to say it will be used when 'before them' or 'earlier' is presented.

(जैसे)

Ex = I finally left the film industry that I had joined ten years ~~ago~~ before.

Sometimes past Perfect tense is used with before to point out later action which remain in completed or whose time is not Completed.

Ex ⇒ My father died before I had a chance to speak to him.

She to night —

(VI) As

⇒ As is also a time indicating Conjunction which Start Sub-ordinate adverb clause of time.

Ex) As (adv) the headmaster entered the class, Student stood up

She began to weep as she started to narrate the Story.

He fell ~~fatted~~ down as entered the room

The Train arrived at the platform as we entered the platform

There was Silence everywhere. as the leader Started the Speach.

All the Sentences which have mentioned above are Subordinate adverb Clause of time.

The Conjunction 'As' denotes, reason, manner, and Contrast besides. the adverb Clause of time,

Ex ⇒ As She ~~heared~~ heard the news She fainted (बेहोश) (time)

As he was poor he Couldn't Pay his fine (reason)
(क्योंकि)

As a man ~~shows~~ sows So Shall he reap (manner)
(जैसा आदमी बोएगा वैसा काटेगा

– Poor as he is, he is honest (Contrast)
(~~यद्यपि वह गरीब फिर भी ईमानदार~~

General Points

Date : ___/___/___

Page : ________

(i) As if also used in Conjunction of Comparison

Ex ⇒ As long as, as old as. As much as.

(ii) As is used in the Comparison of work or Situation which are similar.

Ex ⇒ He worked as a Servant in the office for two year.

(iii) In that Situation, the Second work will start before the first one finishes.

Ex ⇒ As I left for house, I remembered the Key.

(iv) As is used for the Parallel work or result done by the same nominative.

Ex ⇒ As the Sun rose, the fog ~~will~~ dissappeared.

(v) As is used in the Sense of though or although also

Ex ⇒ though / Although he is Poor, he is honest
⇒ As he is poor he is honest. } (Same)

(vi) "As if and As though" are mostly used ~~are~~ as Synonyms

Ex ⇒ He Spoke to me as if he were my master.
(Same) He Spoke to me as though he were my master

→ It Seems/looks/appears as ____ if/as though it might rain {the} to night —
(प्रतीत होना/लगता है)

7. (while)

— While is also a time indicating Conjunction that starts a Subordinate adverb clause of time.

Ex → He wrote a letter to his brother while I watched Cinema.

→ Don't enter the class while the teacher is teaching Student english.

→ He was playing chess while I was making tea for my father.

He Came in while I was out.

→ While he was making Speech, People began to go from there.

All the Sentences narrated above are Complex Sentence made of Sub-ordinate adverb clause of time.

Note → while is used as adversative Conjunction to make Contradiction b/w two Statement.

while → जब, परंतु

Ex → Some People waste food while another have not enough.

I love the poor while She/he hates the poor.

8. Since (जब से - तब से)

⇒ Since is also a time indicating ~~Condition~~ ~~Condi~~ Conjunction which Start Sub-ordinate adverb Clause of time.

Ex ⇒ I have not met him since he left the place

– She has been very happy since she started to go to school.

Ten days have passed since he came back to city.

All the Sentences mentioned above are Complex Sentences made of Sub ordinate adverb Clause.

⇒ In Sentences Since indicate only time not place. (होती नहीं)

'Since' denotes point of time that means from that point to the time of speaking.

→ Generally, Since is used Present Perfect tense and Present Perfect tense that is because it indicates Point of time. It is also used in Perfect Continous tenses and it their equivalents as point of time (as Preposition).

'Since' is used in Past Perfect tense when we talk about any Particular Past moment that is we used Since with the Past Perfect to give the Starting point of an action.

Ex ⇒

Date
Page

Name – Dayanand Kumar

If 'Since' indicate Sub-ordinate Clause in this Sentence acc'n to its Sense. the verb will be Present Perfect or Past Perfect of Clause principal

Ex ⇒ I had Known since we were children.
Past Perfect

I have Known him since I started to live in this city.

(iii) Since is used with Present tense in this Structure –
→ It is + time Expression + Since ....

Ex ⇒ It is a long time since the last meeting.
Conjun

(iv) Any type of tense will be used with 'Since' when it is used in the Sense because

Ex ⇒ Since you were not at home I came back
Becau

Since the teacher was not Present in the class Children went out to Play Cricket
because

used if

(In – Case)

'In Case' is also Sub-ordinating Conjunction. It is also used to join adverb Clause to Principal Clause.

Condition के साथ साथ लिए आवश्यकता है

⇒ in Case → as precaution (एहतियातन) ऐसा स्थिती / ऐसा होगा

Ex ⇒ Write to me soon in case you need my help
अगर तुम्हे मेरी सहायता कि ~~जरूरत हो~~ तो मुझे तुरंत लिखना

Please talk to me on the telephone in case you cannot come in time

- Hire a taxi in case you missed the train.

Take an umbrella with you in case it rains

Ex ⇒ Take this medicine in case you fall ill.

Note ⇒ The use of "in case" is more different than that of "if". "In case" is used in connection with precaution: to arrange protection before problems are caused or ~~creatile~~ created or any incident takes place is used with "in case".

Ex ⇒ ~~I donot let him play in case he gets injury~~ (✗)

You should ~~ensure~~ your car in case there is an an accident.

Point

• ~~(1)~~ After 'in case' present tense past tense or should can be used.

Ex ⇒ Some people take medicine with them in case they fall ill on the way.

यदि वह रास्ते मे बिमार पड़े तो कुछ लोग

आ c

② → 'In Case + Sub + Verb' Can follow a statement or command

Ex ⇒ I do not let him play in case he gets injury

→ "In Case + Present tense" means :— because this may happen (क्योंकि यह हो सकता) / because perhaps, this will happen / for fear that this may happen

→ In Case + Past tense means ⇒ because this might happen / (क्योंकि यह हो सकता था) because perhaps this would happen / for fear that this would happen.

Ex → I always keep lantern in the house in case there is a power cut.

I always kept lantern in the house in case there was a power cut.

→ I always carry a spare wheel in case I have a puncture

I always carried a spare wheel in case I had a puncture.

(Even if :→ चाहे (भले ही)).

Even if also performed the function of conjunction. It is also used to show supposition or contrast (contradiction)

Ex ⇒ Even if you deceive me i will not harm you.

Even if he abbusses me, I will not take revenge.

Even if you try hard, you will not achieve it. /have.

Even if he runs fast, he will not win the race.

Even if She is poor, She will not beg.

Note ⇒ "Even" is an adverb, it is used in the Sense of Emphasizing 'if or though'.

• Only Even Can never be used as a Conjunction.

{ Even if/though }

Ex ⇒ Even if it rains I shall go to School.
or Even though it rain I Shall go to School.

Even if/though he is Very honest I will not trust him.

"(Because)

Because is also a Conjunction which is to show the reason.

Ex ⇒ I could not go to School because I was unhealthy.

He missed the train because it was raining heavily

He was beaten with Stick because he was absent

I want to Swimm because I like Swimming Very much.

He thinks he Can do anything because he happens to be rich.

Note: ⇒ Some Conjunction like :- for, Since, and as also denote the Same Sense of Because.

Ex ⇒ He Can win the race for he is a good runner.
Since you Say So, I must believe.
As he is well-to-do, he can build a palatial building.

Gen

① Because is a Conjunction which is used with a verb before a Clause.

Ex ⇒ He was worried because I was very late.

के चलते / ~~के कारण~~, कारण

② 'Because of' is a Preposition that is used before a noun or a pronoun. Same Sense (के कारण)

I Could not get to School because of / due to / on account of heavy rainfall.

Or owing to / due to / on account of / because of ⇒ Same Sense

③ Because is generally used to indicate reason that is why the because Clause is supposed better to place at last of a Sentence.

Ex ⇒ I Could not go to School because he was unhealthy ~~because~~.

12 That (ताकि)

↳ ये तीनो को (adv, adj, Noun तीनो Clause को बनाता है

That is also used to do the function of a Conjunction

It show reason, purpose or result as a Conjunction.

Ex ⇒ I am sorry that he had got plucked in the examination.

I am so glad that you have come at my house.

we sow that we may reap.

→ He was so weak that he could not stand

→ He labours hard to earn money that he may send his son abroad for higher studies.

→ He wanted to help me that I might pass the examination.

∴ That as a Conjunction is used to show — reason, purpose or a result.

It starts a sub-ordinate adverb Clause in a Sentence.

⇒ That is also used to qualify a noun or pronoun as an adjective clause in a Complex Sentence.

Ex ⇒ The books that are on the table are mine

That as a noun Clause is used in a Complex Sentence.

Ex ⇒ All know that the earth moves around the sun

noun

(2) In Conversational (informal Style) that can be removed after the verb → say, think, or hope

Ex ⇒ I ~~Say~~ Said that (can remove) I want to be a learned man

She ~~fought~~ thought it was time to buy some new clothes.

Particularly, informal Style 'that' should not be disappeared. But the use of 'that' becomes necessary after the verb 'Reply'

⇒ I replied that we ought to invest more money in a new scheme.

(13) So - that → ताकि, जिससे कि

(#) So ...... That as a Conjunction is used to show the result or consequence:

Ex ⇒ She runs fast so that she may win the race

Very heavy rain failed so that the rivers were soon in flood

So cold it was that many died.

The famine was so severe that thousand perished.

He was so brilliant that he got all medals.

Note ⇒ Sub-ordinating Conjunction 'that' denotes adverb clause of result or consequence

And "So or Such" is used in Principal clause. Something 'that' remains understood or it remain unexpressed in adverb clause.

Ex ⇒ He is so old he can hardly work.

Practise

(17)

Date
Page

Correct the following Sentences

(1) ⇒ Such man who do good will be awarded.
⇒ Such a man ~~will be awarded, who do good.~~ as do good will be awarded

(2) ⇒ I will wait here unless you come back.
I will wait here untill you come back.

(3) ⇒ Work hard lest you should not fail
Work hard lest you should fail.

(4) ⇒ Though he is poor but he is honest
yet
~~Even if~~ he is poor, but he is honest.

(5) ⇒ She is such a woman that I cannot trust.
⇒ She is such a woman as I canot trust

(6) ⇒ Unless you do not work hard. you will fail
Unless you do work hark you will fail.

(7) ⇒ when it was raining, I started for the office.
While it was raining I started for the office

8) ⇒ We had scarcely reached the College then the bell was rung.
⇒ We had scarcely reached the College when ~~then~~ the bell was rung.

⇒ 9) Both Ram as well as Hari have won the prize.
Both Ram as well as Hari has won the prize.

10 Whether I do not care you go or stay
⇒ ~~Wheathe~~ Whether

11 He neither care for his wife nor his children.
⇒ He care for neither his wife nor his children.

12 ⇒ Whether sram or Hari must do it.
Either

13 He not only cheated me but also ~~his~~ friend.
Not only He but also my friend cheated me. ~~He cheated me not only he~~

14 Although he labours hard but he will never pass.
~~Even if~~ Although he labours hard he will never pass.

15 Your brother comes either there or your cousin
Either your brother or your cousin ~~come~~ was there.

16 He asked me, "what is my name?"
He asked me ~~that~~ what my name ~~is~~ (otherwise/or/else)

17 Don't make mistake again so that the headmaster will expell you from this school

⇒ ~~wait I~~ wait if I return,
18
wait until I return.

19. He Commanded me as though he was a Commandant
He Commanded me as if he were a Commandant.

20 Look After you leap.
Look before you leap.

21. He will not pass, however he may work hard.
However hard may he work.

22. He no less but you is guilty.
~~No less~~ he no less ~~but~~ than you is guilty.

23, He was both punished but fine.
He was both punished and fined.

⇒ Correct use of Conjunction.
Correct following Sentences

① Send for me if you want me.
Send for me ~~for~~ in case you want me.

② He is no other but an Author.
He is no other than an author.

③ ~~Though~~ he is wicked is quit clear.
That
Though he is wicked yet he is quit clear.

④ The teacher was absent ~~because~~ the boys were talking
because The teacher was absent ~~while~~ the boys were talking.

(5) He did not help me and he harmed me.
He did not help me ~~but~~ on the Contrary harmed me

(6) you are rich where I am poor.
You are rich where as I am poor.

(7) He must die Some day so all men are mortals
He must die one day for

(8) He went to Patna for he might See mr. Sinha.
He went to Patna that he might See mr. Sinha.

(9) ~~Because~~ he is rude therefore he is punished.
he is rude ~~Because~~ therefore he is Punished.

(10) Supposing if she fall what will she do
~~Suppose~~ if She fall what She will do.

(11) He is as good if not better than his friend.
He is ~~as~~ as good as ~~but~~ if not better than his friend.

(12) He is more polite but not so intelligent as ram.
He is more polite ~~not~~ than ~~more~~ ~~intelligent than ram~~. but not so intelligent than ram

(13) As you are intelligent So you will pass the Exam.
as ~~if~~ you are intelligent ~~So~~ as you will Pass the Exam.
So so

(14) He enquired that who had done it
He enquired who had done it

(11)

(15) She didnot brake nor lose it.
⇒ She neither broke nor lost it. She did not broke it or nor it

(16) Come here b/w six or seven.
Come here ~~among~~ between six ~~and~~ seven.

(17) I have no other friend but you.
I have ~~a~~ ~~b~~ no other friend than you.

(18) There is no one else than you.
There is no ~~other than~~ you.
no one else but

